

should also be broadcast in FM frequency, not short-wave, in order to reach the largest percentage of the population. In the case of Kazakhstan, I understand that these broadcasts are transmitted only in the Kazakh language, despite the fact that Russian remains the most widely used language in Kazakhstan. The only Russian-language broadcasts report on events in Russia, not in Kazakhstan. We need to broadcast in Russian to the Russian speakers in Kazakhstan.

Journalists and publishers in Kazakhstan and elsewhere are struggling to report the truth to their readers and listeners, but they are harassed and periodically shut down by the authorities. Getting newsprint on a reliable basis is also a problem. On November 27, 2001, President Nazarbayev threatened the media unless editors developed a code of conduct for journalists. The threatened clampdown came after critical articles appeared in the media concerning President Nazarbayev's son-in-law. Government agencies are sabotaging or shutting down Internet access as well. Local sources of non-government controlled news would be a valuable complement to U.S. government broadcasts. U.S. assistance, including supplying printing presses and ensuring continued access to the Internet, would be greatly welcomed by these lonely and persecuted voices of democracy and freedom.

In our broadcasts to these countries, we should bear in mind that repression and corruption are causing the people to lose hope; and if the governments that rule in the five former Soviet republics of Central Asia do not loosen their grip on their people, the people may respond to the siren call of Islamic extremists as holding out the only source of hope for change. Accordingly, even as we work with the governments of Central Asia to oust the Taliban and al-Qaeda from Afghanistan, we need also to make it very clear both to the governments and the peoples of the region that we oppose the repression and corruption that are causing so much suffering, deprivation and opportunities for Islamic extremists.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARIANO APRAIZ

#### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize a representative of the American spirit and drive, Mariano Apraiz. Mariano is from Spain originally, who after living in this nation for over thirty years, will take his oath and become a citizen of the United States. The ceremony will take place in Denver, Colorado on Friday, December 14.

The reason I bring Mariano's name to bear is to tell his story and determination to become an American. Mariano came to this country to find a new way of life and experience new opportunities in the world. He found work as a miner, rancher, and eventually a position in the local school district. Now at the age of 55, Mariano has made for himself successful life in this country and I praise him for his determination and courage to live his dream.

Mr. Speaker, when asked by the Grand Junction Sentinel why he wants to gain citizenship, he simply replies, "I want to vote." I think this statement speaks volumes for the pride Mariano has in his new country. He wants to be part of the process, he wants to participate in civic responsibility, and he wants to make a difference. Mariano has grown to love this nation and in these difficult and trying times, he is a symbol of national pride and spirit.

#### HONORING THE BISHOP FAMILY AS THEY RECEIVE THE MASS MUTUAL 2001 FAMILY BUSINESS OF THE YEAR AWARD

#### HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate an outstanding family and my good friends, the Bishops of Guilford, Connecticut as the recipients of the Mass Mutual 2001 Family Business of the Year Award. This remarkable family has been a fixture of the Guilford community for nearly 400 years and we are all proud to join with them as they celebrate this very special occasion.

Connecticut has a long and proud history in agriculture and our famous fruit orchards have become a highlighted attraction for visitors. From picking your own fruits and vegetables to learning the intricacies of the perfect apple cider, our orchards offer an unique view into one of our nation's oldest industries. The Bishop family has run Bishop Orchards since its establishment in 1871. Today, the families of brothers Albert and Gene Bishop preserve this New England treasure while expanding the business to meet the needs of today's consumers. With three hundred acres lined with apply, peach, and pear trees, the Bishops continue to work hard to ensure the success of the orchards.

Located on the shores of the Long Island Sound, Bishop Orchards captures the spirit of New England. The Bishop family, recognizing the importance of preserving its natural beauty, were one of the first of our local farmers to initiate an integrated pest management program, significantly reducing the pesticides and chemicals used in the orchards. Integrated pest management programs utilize alternative means of pest control to ensure successful crops while protecting the surrounding ecosystem from harm. While more labor intensive, setting traps for bugs and pest will ensure that the orchards and the surrounding environment will be enjoyed for generations to come.

There is more to the Bishop family than their business—they are an integral part of the Guilford community. They have long been involved in the Town of Guilford, holding a variety of positions on local town boards and demonstrating a unique commitment and dedication. Many members of the Bishop family have also participated in statewide civic and agricultural organizations. In fact, Jonathan Bishop was recently appointed to the USDA Farm Service Agency State Committee, where I am sure he will work hard to ensure the continued stability and protection of Connecticut farmers.

The Bishop family has left an indelible mark on our local community and I am proud to join the Center for Family Business and their many friends and family in congratulating the Bishop family as the 2001 Family Business of the Year.

#### RECOGNIZING BOB HAYES

#### HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the spirit of America. Perhaps at no time before has the determination, drive and perseverance that make up the American spirit been more evident. All of us should take a moment to recognize the contributions that many Americans make to ensure that our country represents the highest standard of excellence.

One such American is Mr. Bob Hayes. I want to recognize him on the occasion of his induction into the Ring of Honor, sponsored by St. Phillips School and Community Center in Dallas. Bob Hayes is an American of extreme accomplishment. During the course of his remarkable life, he has helped knock down color barriers all around the world.

Mr. Hayes was an All-American track star at Florida A&M University, an Olympic gold medalist, and an indispensable part of the Dallas Cowboys football team. Just as importantly, he has mentored thousands of track athletes through the Bob Hayes Invitational Track Meet, which has been in existence since 1964.

Bob Hayes is the only person to ever win both an Olympic gold medal and a Super Bowl ring. He was billed as "The World's Fastest Human" as he sprinted to world records in the 100 and 200 yard races. He still holds the Cowboys record for career touchdown receptions.

I would also like to salute the St. Phillip's School and Community Center. Among other things, the school and center promote cultural awareness and self-esteem. They serve more than 700 young people in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Mr. Speaker, the St. Phillip's School and Mr. Bob Hayes represent the focus on excellence that sets America apart from the rest of the world. I join the residents of the Thirtieth Congressional District in saluting an American who has shown us all how to excel.

#### TRIBUTE TO MOUNT NEBO ELEMENTARY

#### HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 13, 2001

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mount Nebo Elementary in recognition of their achievement as an "exemplary" school.

Mount Nebo Elementary has been selected as one of the top 50 schools of West Virginia. "Exemplary" status is based on Stanford Achievement Test results, attendance, drop out rates, and writing exam scores.

I commend the leadership and faculty on their dedication to the children that walk through their doors each day. They have set an incredible example for the other 817 schools in West Virginia.

I equally commend the students and parents of Mount Nebo Elementary for their commitment to a quality education and a bright future.

Efforts to bring superior education to all of West Virginia and America are among our top priorities. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Mount Nebo Elementary.

## JAMES PEAK WILDERNESS AND PROTECTION AREA ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, December 11, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill earlier this week. While it was discussed at some length on the floor, and is further explained in the report of the Resources Committee, for the benefit of all with an interest in it here is an outline of the main provisions of the bill.

In this outline, I am including the latest acreage numbers by the Forest Service, based on more precise estimates they have made while developing the official map of the lands affected by the bill. I am including these because, of course, where the acreage estimates in the bill text are different, it is the map that will control and will show exactly what the bill would do.

### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

#### SHORT TITLE

Section 1: provides a short title, namely James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act.

#### WILDERNESS

Section 2 amends two previous wilderness Acts; the effect is to (1) designate about 17,000 acres in Boulder, Clear Creek, and Gilpin Counties, Colorado, as the "James Peak Wilderness"; and (2) enlarge the Indian Peaks Wilderness by addition of three tracts that in total amount to about 3,350 acres.

#### PROTECTION AREA

Section 3 designates about 19,000 acres of national forest land as the "James Peak Protection Area". Except as provided in this section, the protection area is to be managed in accordance with the relevant management prescriptions identified in the 1997 revision of the forest plan for the Arapaho/Roosevelt National Forest. The principal exceptions specified in the section include—

(1) **WITHDRAWAL.**—The entire protection area is withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws as well as from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws;

(2) **TIMBER HARVEST.**—The entire protection area is closed to timber harvesting except to the extent needed for insect or disease control projects, hazardous fuel reduction or other measures for control of fire, or protection of the public health and safety;

(3) **RETENTION.**—The United States must retain all its right, title, and interest in

lands within the boundaries of the protection area, including both those held as of the date of enactment and those acquired thereafter.

(4) **SPECIAL INTEREST MANAGEMENT.**—The "special interest area" management prescriptions identified in the forest plan as applicable to certain lands are also made applicable to additional contiguous lands, as indicated on a referenced map of the protection area. Together, these lands add up to about 7,000 acres.

#### ROADS, TRAILS, AND VEHICLES

Section 3 also includes provisions specifically related to use of lands within the protection area by motorized and mechanized vehicles, including—

(1) **INVENTORY.**—Subsection 3(d)(1)(C) provides for a review and inventory of existing roads and trails in a portion of the protection area where use was officially allowed by the Forest Service on September 10, 2001. Lands subject to the "special interest area" management prescriptions are excluded from this process. The intention is that in conducting this review and inventory the Forest Service involve the public so that all interested groups and individuals are consulted and included in this process. The review and inventory are to be completed within two years after enactment of the bill, and during that period the Forest Service is authorized to connect existing roads and trails in the area subject to the review and inventory to other existing roads and trails in that area, so long as there is no net gain in the mileage of either roads or trails open to public use in that area. The purpose of this authorization is to enable the Forest Service to provide a more functional and ecologically sound but not more extensive network of transportation routes in this part of the protection area.

(2) **CLOSURE.**—Subsection 3(d)(1)(C) also authorizes closure or removal of existing roads or trails anywhere in the protection area that the Forest Service determines to be undesirable, except as specified in subsection 3(d)(2) or subsection 3(e)(3). The intention is that roads and trails closed under this authority will be removed and revegetated in a way that assures their full rehabilitation and restricts them from further use.

(3) **PROHIBITION ON NEW ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Subsection 3(d)(1)(D) prohibits establishment of new roads or trails in the protection area, subject to certain specified exceptions, including an allowance for non-permanent roads and trails that will be retained only for the period needed for temporary management purposes.

#### WATER

Subsection 3(d)(e) deals with the relationship between the protection area and water rights.

It specifies that the bill (1) does not constitute an express or implied reservation of any water or water rights with respect to lands in the protection area; (2) will not affect any existing water rights in Colorado; (3) will not limit, alter, modify, or amend any interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among and between Colorado and other states; and (4) does not constitute a precedent with respect to any future protection area designation.

The subsection also requires the Secretary of Agriculture to follow Colorado law in order to obtain any new water rights with respect to the protection area, and explicitly states (in paragraph (3)) that the bill will have no effect on existing water facilities or infrastructure, or associated water-related property, interests, and uses, in the portion of the protection area not subject to the "special interest area" management prescriptions.

With regard to the provisions related to water facilities or infrastructure, it should be noted that this part of the National Forest has been a municipal watershed for the City and County of Denver and other communities for more than eight decades, without serious adverse effects on the resources and values of these lands. Section 3(e)(3) is included to make clear that nothing in this bill will interfere with the continuation of that use. Toward that end, it specifies that the bill will not interfere with operation and maintenance of water facilities and infrastructure, including, but not limited to, the Moffat Tunnel, the Fraser River Water Collection system or the Englewood water collection system. Nothing in the bill will give the Forest Service any additional rights of oversight, regulation or acquisition in regard to any water facilities located in the protection area. As a result, access to such facilities, as well as any necessary work in connection with them—including construction or repair of roads or other uses of rights-of-way—will continue to be subject only to any conditions or restrictions that would have been applicable or could become applicable in the absence of this legislation.

#### INHOLDINGS

Section 4 addresses non-federal lands located within the protection area. It provides for acquisition of any such lands by the United States by purchase or exchange with the consent of the owner, a report to Congress concerning the status of negotiations toward that end, and for management of any such lands as part of the protection area upon their acquisition by the United States.

#### FALL RIVER TRAILHEAD

Section 5 directs the Forest Service to locate a new trailhead and appropriate attendant facilities in the Fall River basin area southeast of the James Peak Wilderness Area. The Forest Service is to consult with Clear Creek County, local communities and the interested public on the location and establishment of this trailhead. The purpose of this trailhead is to provide access to this region of the James Peak Wilderness Area while also alleviating impacts to the communities of Alice Township and St. Mary's Glacier from wilderness use and recreation.

#### LOOP TRAIL STUDY

Section 6 directs the Forest Service to undertake a study to determine whether or not it would be both feasible and desirable to establish within the protection area a loop trail for non-motorized recreational use that would connect the existing "Rogers Pass" trail and the existing "Rollins Pass" road. This study is to be done in consultation with interest parties, which the Committee intends will result in a thorough public-involvement process. It is important to note that neither this section nor the provisions for review and inventory in section 3(d)(1)(C) presume that mechanized recreation will be permitted on the existing Rogers Pass trail. Instead, ultimate decisions regarding such use and management will be made by the Forest Service consistent with the 1997 Forest Plan and the provisions of the bill.

#### OTHER PROVISIONS

Subsection 7(a) specifies that the bill's designation of wilderness will not result in the creation of buffer zones outside the boundaries of the wilderness areas.

Subsection 7(b) provides for technical assistance with respect to repair of the Rollins Pass road, if requested by one or more of the affected counties. The intention is that if the Rollins Pass road is reopened the cut-offs, bypasses and detours that have been created by motorized and mechanized vehicles will be closed so that the impacts caused by these detours are halted and the affected lands can